[illegible] ...g, operating, they shall give [illegible] ...g and maintain [illegible] the right of running passenger- [illegible] and collecting toll [illegible] or fare, to the per- [illegible] ...ons or company duly [illegible] ...laws of this State, who will [illegible] ...sengers on said railroad at the low[illegible] ...rate of fare.

Sec. 4. The said Board of Supervisors shall prescribe, by order, the manner and the terms and conditions, subject to the provisions of this act, upon which the streets of said city and county may be used or occupied by street railroads; but no such grant shall be made for a term exceeding twenty-five years.

Sec. 5. The track of said railroad shall be so laid as not to obstruct the free use of the streets with drays, wagons, carriages and other vehicles; and, in all respects, it shall be constructed and laid in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and upon the most approved plan for the construction of city railroads; and the cars on the same shall be run at a rate of speed not exceeding eight miles per hour, and as often and at such times as the convenience of the public shall require; and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto in the transportation of passengers in suitable cars, as the said Board of Supervisors may from time to time prescribe. Said cars shall be propelled only by horses or mules, or both. But with the written consent of two thirds in interest of the owners of property along the line of said road, the Board of Supervisors may from year to year permit the use of steam in propelling said cars.

Sec. 6. The grants made by authority compassed in this Act shall be made subject to the express terms and conditions that said railroad shall be constructed, maintained, used and managed, subject to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the said city and county of San Francisco for the improvement, regulation and repair of streets, the laying down of gas pipes and water pipes, and the building of sewers.

Sec. 7. When the planking or paving is disturbed by constructing or repairing said railroad, the same shall be replaced in as good condition as before the removal of such planking or paving; and the owner or owners of such railroad shall, at his or their expense, under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets, [illegible] ...ary repairs*] along the line of said road, between the tracks, and one foot on each side of said road.

Sec. [illegible] The Board of Supervisors shall make such rules and regulations as will enable the owner or owners of said road to lay temporary tracks, to be used while the streets on the line of said road are being improved or repaired.

Sec. 9. No grant of the right of way over any [illegible]

and San Francisco, *via* Panama, during the current fiscal year. Mr. Latham moved a modification of the amendment by striking out Vanderbilt's name, [illegible] the Postoffice Department to pay the parties [illegible] performed the service, and not make it obligatory to pay to Vanderbilt. His reason for this is found in the fact that Vanderbilt, after once leaving the mails behind to spite the Government, agreed to and did carry them only between New York and San Francisco, the remainder of the service being performed by the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, both of which corporations continued to carry the mails for the public accommodation, without waiting for a contract. Of course, they should be paid for this service; and, besides, they are entitled to be recognized in the matter by the Government. The proposition of Mr. Latham was so clearly just that it was carried by an overwhelming vote. From the $350,000 to be paid for the service, the amount heretofore received from postage is to be deducted.

Mr. Burch has introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the necessity and propriety of so extending the Eastern boundary line of the State of California as to include within the limits and jurisdiction of the State the Washoe region, and to report by bill if expedient. This proposition, if it could be carried, would be a very valuable one to all mining interests in the Washoe region.

A bill has passed both Houses to authorize the institution of a suit against the United States to test the title to lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the hospital square in San Francisco, with an amendment to the 4th section, which will leave it to read as follows: "Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no suit shall be brought by virtue of the provisions of this act, unless the same be instituted within two years from the passage of this act."

Mr. Latham is urging upon the Postoffice Department, with decided hope of success, the establishment of a daily mail from San Juan, California, through San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, [illegible] at and with Postoffices at Santa Inez, Refugio, Santa Barbara, Carpenteria, Buenaventura, Saticoy and San Fernando; also, tri-weekly mail between Visalia and Hornitos.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Augustus Ahlers of San Francisco, as U. S. Consul to Brunswick.

On the motion of Mr. Latham, the Senate has called for a very interesting report made by Major James Carlton, U. S. A., in which he presents abundant evidence that the Mountain Meadows

them of their fairest profits. Probably in [illegible] world's history there was never a great commercial [illegible] by the parti[illegible] at the shade[illegible] commercial interest bids fair to ruin the few years' monopoly that would have remained to the American people, of a product which in the past has added so much to the wealth and importance of our country, and the staple on which the prosperity of one-half our Confederacy entirely depends.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Special Despatches to the Bulletin.

To-day's Legislative Proceedings.

SACRAMENTO, February 14—2 P. M.

SENATE.

Mr. Phelps presented a petition against the San Francisco Slaughter-House bill.

Mr. Phelps also presented a petition from the wine growers and distillers of this State, praying to be exempted from the provisions of the Gauger law—together with a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

[Mr. Banks introduced a similar bill in the Assembly, yesterday.]

Mr. Ryan introduced a resolution extending Gen. Kibbe's leave of absence to June next. Made the special order for next Wednesday.

Mr. Logan's resolutions indorsing Crittenden's Compromise, and the action of Douglas and Breckinridge, were laid on the table, to allow the discussion of the Union resolutions to proceed. Mr. Edgerton is now speaking.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Baechtel introduced a petition from members of the bar in Mendocino county, praying for a change in the law concerning fees in office. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to authorize and require the Ttrustees of the town of Petaluma to call an election, passed.

The resolution for a Joint Convention to elect a United States Senator was lost by a vote of 38 to 34.

Mr. Ross presented a petition of the citizens of Petaluma for repeal of the present city charter. Placed on file.

The Senate amendments to the Mining Corporation law made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Dougherty is now speaking [illegible]

street shall prevent a subsequent grant of the right of way across the same, with the privilege of altering the rails so as to form an easy and safe crossing.

Sec. 10. The person or company to whom any such grant shall be made, shall be required to complete the road within two years from the date of such grant, and shall be required to file with the proper authorities of said city and county a good and sufficient bond, in the sum of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, for the faithful compliance with the terms of said grant. Said bonds to be signed by residents and property owners of said city and county, and to be approved by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the County Judge of said city and county.

* The words between brackets are supplied by us to make sense—an omission having evidently been made in transcribing.—ED. BULLETIN.

Arrivals at Washoe.

The following arrivals are registered at Atwill & Co.'s Mining Agency, Virginia City, up to the 10th of February:

W. W. Van Bokkelen,	B. McLean,
R. M. Billet,	J. F. Atwill,
J. Middleton,	Dr. Hastings,
A. S. Lowndes,	F. Sontag,
W. J. Woodley,	Hanks Monks,
S. A. Morrison,	C. Von Blunge,
L. Bartlet, Jr., for Walker River,	L. Heusch,
	M. Francis.

DROWNED AT WEAVERVILLE.—At Weaverville on the 11th February, J. C. Jones formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., while attempting to remove a plank from across a flume, fell in and was drowned.

A SAD END.—Two human skeletons, bleached and weather-worn, were lately discovered in the desert country east of Tulare. They are were apparently the remains of some early explorers who perished by thirst.

massacre of overland emigrants to California was the work of the Mormons.

A bill has passed both Houses paying Indian Agent Dodge, Fairbanks, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the expenses of restoring to their friends in the States the surviving children of those who were murdered in the aforesaid Mountain Meadows affair.

The California Patriots at Washington.

The California applicants for office have, most of them, abandoned the field temporarily. Sam Bell is sharp after the Collectorship, and I understand that A. A. Selover is at work for him. Sam will probably have all the anti-Lecompton Democracy to back him, but he will hardly get the place. So far, Rankin stands the best chance, and is likely to win unless some entirely new candidate appears.

M. S. Whiting comes up strongly backed for the San Francisco Postoffice, but has left the city for New England, where he expects to spend a month. Rabe is indefatigable for the Postoffice.

W. B. Farwell has abandoned all hopes of the Marshalship, and has settled on having either the Naval Office or Navy Agency at San Francisco. Capt. Folger will probably get one of these places, and I don't believe Farwell can get the other.

The only new candidate from California of whom I hear is F. F. Fargo of Alameda, who would like to be Register at the San Francisco Land Office. If he works in the Legislature to save off the election of a Senator to succeed Gwin, and so leaves the door open to enable the latter to bargain his way in for another term, such course will not improve Fargo's chances here.

Eugene Sullivan arrived here last evening, quite well. I think an effort will be made to induce him to accept the Collectorship, as a means of defeating Washburn and Bell; but it is not probable, at present, that he will take any appointment whatever.

The New York Times, in its Washington column,

resolutions.

Proverbs

第一章

以色列之王、大闢子所羅門之箴言。二使人識智慧與訓、明有智者之言。三俾承智慧公義理鞫正直之訓。四致拙者明徹、年少者獲知、識謀畧。五智者聞之而進學、明者聞之而益謀。六致明夫箴言、及其解識釋、明智者之言、及其隱語。七○畏耶和華之寅、畏乃知識之本、惟愚人者藐、智慧與訓焉。八我子歟、宜聽爾父之訓、毋棄離爾母之法。九蓋此為美飾於爾首、為索於爾項。十○我子歟、若惡人誘爾、不可從之。十一彼若云願爾與我偕行、我儕可伏以流人血、無故而俟無辜者。十二且莫若生吞之如

陰府、且完全陷於阱者。則必獲諸玆寶、以掠物充盈我室。願爾設、爾分於我儕中、我囊可同有一囊。我子歟、毋同路偕之行、禁爾足行於其徑。蓋其足速行於惡、疾趨以流血也。苟為鳥所見、而張羅徒然矣。夫斯人伏以流己之血、且伺己之生命。凡貪利者之道亦如此、彼奪物主之生命。○夫智呼於外、由衢間發其聲。又呼於大市、於門之口、在邑中出言云。拙者歟、爾悅於拙、侮慢者、樂其侮慢、愚者恨、知識、將幾久乎。我譴爾、則爾宜轉意視哉、我將以我靈賦爾、以我言、示爾。緣我曾呼、而爾不肯聽、我曾舉手、而無人理之。

These headings are incomplete and cannot be inserted. W. A. Rich.

教小子勤求天智便可得智

爾棄我諸謀終不受我之諫。故爾遭禍患我將笑之爾之恐懼臨格我將戲弄之。即爾之恐懼臨格如敗壞爾之滅亡臨格如颶風於哀痛臨爾之時。斯時彼必籲我而我不應清早求我而不得遇我。因彼恨知識亦不悅於畏耶和華之寅畏。終不聽我謀藐忽凡我所譴。故彼必食己途之實而飽於己策矣。蓋拙者之邪曲必殺之愚者之利達必滅之也。惟聽我者必得居於無危必安然而不懼禍矣。

第二章

我子歟爾若納我語言藏我命令於己衷傾爾耳以聽智專心於聰明若呼求明哲揚爾聲欲得

指明耶和華言行兼善

畏神者得有智是美報

惡人之惡如此

神救人于惡者之道如此

聰明。若索之如銀、尋之如寶。則爾必明知畏耶和華之寅畏、必獲知神之知識也。蓋耶和華賜智慧、知識、聰明、由其口而出。耶和華為正直者、存謀畧、其乃直行者之盾。保公義之路、守其敬虔者之途。如是、爾必明夫公義、理鞫、正直、與凡善徑。若智慧入爾心、知識娛爾靈。則謀畧必守爾、聰明必保爾。以救爾於惡者之途、即於言乖戾之人。彼離正直之徑、而行幽暗之路。樂行惡、喜惡者之乖戾。其途曲折、且乖違逆於其徑。聰明必救爾於淫婦、即以言而謟之外人。彼離其幼時之密友、忘其神之約。蓋其室向於死域、其徑向

勉勵人為善去惡

首節至四節勸小子守箴言則神必保佑爾

五節至八節勸小子敬神虛己乃持身之要

於寂滅者。九入於彼者皆不歸、亦不執生命之途。十聰明亦助爾、行善人之途、守義者之徑。十一蓋正直者、必得居於地、完全者、必在之而存焉。十二惟惡人必見滅於地、悖逆者、必由之見黜矣。

第三章

一我子歟、毋忘我律法、爾心宜守命令。二蓋其必以[illegible]壽長以遐齡、以平康加諸爾。三勿使矜恤真實離爾、乃繫之於爾項、錄之於爾心之碑。四則爾將獲恩而利達於神與人之前。五爾宜一心賴耶和華、毋恃爾之明哲。六宜於爾諸途而識耶和華、則其必正爾徑矣。七毋恃己為智、宜畏耶和華而離於惡。八則可為醫於爾

如錄之于碑

神賞善罰惡

首節二節勉勵小子受教則有益

三節至九節歷歷述己之教法得之父母之命如此

十節至十三節皆勸小子聽

其則必祝之。侮慢者耶和華必侮慢之惟以恩賜夫貧者。智者必獲榮為遺業。惟愚者必受辱以為舉。

第四章

羣小子歟宜聽父訓宜顧聆聽俾知明哲。蓋我以賢學傳爾爾毋棄離我法。蓋我乃我父之子在我母目前為獨一見悅之兒。父教我謂我曰爾心宜存我言守我命則必得生。宜得智慧宜得明哲毋忘之毋離我口之言。毋棄離之則彼必保爾愛之則彼必守爾。智慧為至要者故宜得智慧凡爾所得者中必宜得明哲。尊之則彼必舉爾爾若懷之則彼必榮爾。彼將以美飾加爾首將以永冕付於爾。○我子歟聽哉納我

教則生平有益遵行智之道則無過失而生命可保

十七節言惡人食飲皆是惡的

十八九節申言義人有榮惡人自陷於暗

二十至廿二節言小子宜聽從我言而守之則得生得無恙

廿三節言宜守者多惟心尤宜守

言、則爾有生之年必加多。我曾以智慧之途教爾、以正、徑導爾。行時、爾步不蹶、若趨則不蹶。宜堅執於訓、毋容其或失、宜守之以其為爾之生也。毋入惡人之途、毋行姦者之路。避之毋、經過之、乃離之而去。蓋彼未施害、則不寐、不致人傾跌、則其寐不遑。蓋、彼食惡者之餅、飲強者之酒。惟義人之途、如旭光、久而愈光、迨及日中。惡人之途如幽冥、不自知其何為而躓。○我子歟、宜聽我言、側耳、於我之語。毋使之離爾目、乃守之於爾心中。蓋其為生命、於凡得之者、且為醫於其全體焉。宜以懇懃之守守爾心、蓋生命之源、由於心、

五

十四至廿七節言小子口目足皆不可偏於左右

一二節勸小子聽智使心與口守之

三四五六節言彼婦言行本惡因爾慕生理他就改樣感爾

七節至十四節勸小子毋近彼婦免貽後悔

也。爾宜以違逆之口去於爾。使乖僻之唇遠於爾。廿五爾目宜正視。爾睫宜直向於前。廿六稱量爾足之徑。以堅爾諸途。廿七毋偏於左右。使爾足離於惡。

第五章

一我子歟。聽我之智慧。側傾爾耳於我之聰明。二俾爾可保謀畧。俾爾唇可守知識。三蓋淫婦者其唇滴蜜。口滑逾於脂。四惟其終苦若茵陳。利同鋒刃。五其足下趨於死。其步歸於陰府。六彼之徑變遷。使爾不知之。恐爾理生命之途。七羣小子歟。今聽我。毋離我口之言。八爾道宜遠之。毋近其宅之門。九恐爾以己榮付於他人。以爾年付於殘忍者。十恐外人得充盈於爾財。而恐爾勞於外人之家。十一致爾

且尔于終則號咷哀痛

十五至十九節勸小子保其身以及其家

二十至廿三節勸小子毋務外因天監在上恐與惡人同受罰也

身爾體遭滅而爾號咷云哀哉我限訓我心貌譴終不聽我師之聲亦不側耳於教我者幾遭諸難於衆中於會中爾宜由己池而飲水即由爾己井而飲流水焉宜使爾泉溢於外而川流於衢使之歸己毋使他人偕爾與分使爾源受福偕爾幼娶之婦而喜樂使之如可愛之麀如可悅之鹿宜以其懷而心常足且恒以其愛而自戀我子歟胡為以淫婦自戀乎胡為抱外人之懷乎蓋人之途乃在耶和華之目前而彼理其凡其所行者惡者之己孽必累之彼且必以其罪之繩而見繫彼必未承訓而死必因其多癡而

一二節言小子為人謀而受累

三至五節教小子急於自救之法

六節至十一節言懶人必受困不如物之能自救

迷矣。

第六章

一我子歟、爾若為友、作保、若握手於外人。二此乃以爾口之言而受累、以爾口之言而被執。三我子歟、爾已入爾友之掌握、則宜如是行、以自救、宜往而自服、急求爾友。四毋容爾目寢、毋容我睫垂。五自救、如鹿脫獵者之手、如鳥脫捕禽者之手。六怠惰者歟、宜就蟻、觀其行作、致己為智。七蓋蟻無師、無傳、無督。八夏時備食、穡時斂糧。九怠惰者歟、爾欲息偃、將幾久乎、爾由卧而興、將待何時乎。十姑卧片時、睡片時、又手而息偃片時。十一如則是爾之貧窘、必將如行旅者、爾之困乏、必臨如甲士矣。

十三至十五節言惡人行惡必有惡報

十六至十九節言神恨惡人所為之事

二十至廿四節言小子守父母之教則可以保身因其教光明規爾於正也

廿五節至廿九節教小子勿受誘惑恐陷於罪

十二比匪之人惡人皆以枉口而行彼以目睚眦以足示意以指點畫。十四中心乖戾恒於謀害而播爭端。十五緣此其害必突至必突裂而無醫。十六有六者為耶和華所恨其心所惡者有七。十七即目驕舌謊手流無辜之血心圖惡謀足疾趨於惡。十九吐謊者之妄證播爭端於兄弟中。二十我子歟宜守爾父之命令毋離爾母之法。二十一繫之於爾心垂之於爾項。二十二則行時斯法則必導爾爾寢時則必保爾爾寤時則必語爾。二十三蓋命令乃燈其法乃光訓誡乃生命之途。二十四致守爾於鄙婦於淫婦舌之諂媚。二十五毋以心戀彼之美毋容彼以睫困爾。二十六蓋妓婦致人虧乏至惟有餅之一角

三十三十一節設譬以儆小子

三十二至卅五節言行淫者之致害無可贖以深儆之

一二三節教小子守命令於身心

四五節命小子親近智慧則不陷於誘惑

而淫婦必尋人可寶之生命。人能置火於懷而衣不見焚乎。人能蹈熱炭而足不見焚乎。人就鄰之妻亦如是捫之者終不為無罪。餓而竊以充飢人或不藐之。然若見執則必償七倍必出其所有之全業焉。與婦行淫無知行此者壞己之生命。必受傷必受辱終不能雪其恥。蓋妒忌乃人之忿報時彼必不寬焉。終不向理於贖價雖饋多物亦不允矣。

第七章

我子歟宜守我言存我命於爾衷。守我命則必得生守我法如守爾眸子。繫之於爾指銘之於爾心之碑。宜向智慧云爾乃我姊妹稱明哲云爾乃我

六節至二十節言不智之後生見惑於淫婦其情有如此

戚屬。致五可守爾於淫婦於諂言之外。婦六蓋我由我室之牖由櫺間而觀。七則見拙者之中見童稚中有一無知之年少者。乃遊於衢近彼婦之隅行其室之路。九於薄暮於既昏於中夜之黑暗。十視哉有一婦遇女之衣妓之衣其心甚狡。十一彼婦喧譁而乖戾其足不止於家。十二一時在外一時在衢伺於諸隅。十三遂攜少者以吻接之面無廉恥而謂之曰。十四我有酬恩之祭今日償願。十五緣此我出以遇爾勤求爾面今得見爾。十六我曾已以被被我榻即以自埃及來文錦之枲。十七我曾已以蘆沒藥蘆薈桂皮釁我牀。十八來我儕可盈於愛迨及詰朝我儕可歡樂於

廿一至廿三節言愚人受彼婦誘惑不顧自己生命

廿四節至廿七節戒小子聽勸勿受惑以自斃

前五節言智者隨在教人

相戀。蓋若人不在室、乃歷程遠行。手執金囊必至望日始歸。彼婦以多婉言、迷之、又以唇之諂言强之。少者遽隨之、如牛之就宰、如愚者往受桎、梏之責。治矢刺其肝、如鳥速入於羅、不知是乃喪生命也。羣小子歟、今聽我、聆我口之言。毋容爾心轉向彼婦之途、毋迷其徑。蓋彼使多、人陷而受傷、有力者多人為其所殺。其室乃就陰府之途、入致死之、宅也。

第八章

智慧竟不呼乎、明哲竟不出聲乎。乃立於路旁之高處、通衢之所。在入邑之門、進出之區、宣云。庶人歟、我呼於爾、我聲向人之嗣。拙者歟、爾宜明於明

六節至十一節言智者所言皆善比精金尤美

十二十三節言智者好善惡惡

十四節至廿一節言人能聽智則有福

徹愚者歟爾宜心懷聰明聽哉蓋我所言者善事也我啟唇乃正事也蓋我腭必述真實我唇必惡詐偽我口之言皆義終無奸宄乖戾及之我言悉為智者所明為得知識者所以之為正寧受我訓不受白金寧受知識勝受精金蓋智慧較琅玕尤美人凡所能慕者莫能比之我也即智慧也乃偕明徹而居且得謀畧之知識畏耶和華之寅畏惡惡也即矜驕暴慢惡行也邪曲之口亦為我所惡謀畧與真知乃我所有我乃明哲我有能力由我而列王王百辟定義由我而牧伯諸侯天下士師皆君焉我愛者我愛之汲

廿二節至廿一節言智在未有天地之先已與耶和華共在

汲求我者必得我。富貴在我、世世之財、與公義亦然。
我之結果、愈於金、愈於精金、我之生息、愈於銀之佳者。我行於公義之路、於正直之徑中。令愛我者得貨財、其府庫、我將充之。耶和華元始之途時、我為其所有、即在昔未有何行之先。自永遠自始初未有地之先、我見膏矣。未有深淵、未有多水之源泉、我已生矣。山尚未實、陵尚未有之先、我已生矣。時、神未造地、或田野、或世界、首先之撮土也。彼造穹蒼、環包海面、我已同在。在上布雲、堅置淵泉、為海設其限、致水不踰於其濱、又定地之基。時、我偕之創造、日日為其所悅、

三至廿六節言聽智則有福否則自棄

一節至六節言智者建屋設筵以待不智之人俾其來學智

七節至九節言棄智之人不足教惟智

恒樂於其前。三樂於其地、居人之處、我之所悅者、人之嗣也。三羣小子歟、今聽我守我之途者、有福。三宜聽訓學智、不可違之。三聽我者、日日守我之門、俟於我戶之柱者、其人斯有福矣。三五凡得我者得生、必獲恩於耶和華。三六獲罪於我者、則壞己命、凡恨我者、自愛死焉。

第九章

一夫智慧已建其室、已雕其七柱。二已宰其畜、已調和其酒、已設其席。三已遣其婢出、今在邑之高處上呼云。四愚者可入於此、又向無知者云。五來、宜食我餅、飲我所調和之酒。六棄愚則得生、行於明哲之途。七譴責侮慢者、反受凌辱、勸戒惡人者、反見污衊。毋勸誡侮慢者、

者乃受教

十節十一節言畏神是智之本可以長生

恐其恨、爾惟勸誡智者、彼則愛爾。傳授於智者、則彼益智、教導於義者、則彼進學。畏耶和華之寅畏、乃智慧之始、識聖之理乃明哲。由我而爾日、必增、爾有生之年必加也。若爾為智、則為己為智、若爾侮慢、則爾獨當之。愚婦喧譁、乃拙而無知。坐於己室之門、在邑之高處之座。欲呼、行旅、即直道之人云。愚者可入於此又向無之知者云。竊水乃甘、盜餅、有味。然不知寂滅者在彼、其客在陰府之深處。

第十章

所羅門所之箴言如左、智子令父樂、愚子為母之憂。無理之財、無益、惟公義致得救於死。耶和華

必不使義者之靈受飢惟惡人之貨財其必擲棄。四惰其手以行者必貧惟勤者之手必致獲富。五夏時斂者乃智子穡時寢者乃致羞赧之子。六義者之首有福惟惡者之口則強暴戾蔽之。七義者之誌受祝惟惡者之名必腐則朽。八心智者必受命令昏闇之愚者必隕亡。九直行者必坦行曲行者必見露。十睚眦者必致憂昏闇之愚者必隕亡。十一義者之口乃生命之源惡者之口則強暴戾蔽之。十二憾則起爭端愛則蔽諸過。十三在明哲者之昏可獲智無知者之背則有杖為之備焉。十四智者積知識愚者之口近於喪亡。十五富者之財乃其堅城貧者之乏乃其喪亡。

焉。義者獲拯於難、而惡者、來代受之。九違偽善者以口毀其鄰、義者以知識而獲拯。十義者亨通其邑、則喜樂、惡者滅亡、則有歡呼。十一其邑因正直者之祝而見舉、惟因惡者、之口而傾圮。十二無知者藐視其鄰、惟聰明者緘默。十三遊說者洩人密事、惟、忠心者隱之。十四無指引者則民墮、惟議者衆則得安。十五為外人作保者、必、受害、不好作保者、則宴然。十六賢女守榮譽、如強者之守貨財。十七惠慈心人者益己、之靈、惟虐殘忍人者、自擾其己之身也。十八惡者行詐偽之行、播義者必得真、實之報。十九義必致生、如是則從惡者亦必就死。二十心之乖戾者、為耶和華、所惡、行完全之道者、

乃耶和華所悅。雖手執手、而惡人不得免於罪、惟義者之裔必得救。無禮之美女、有若金珠在豕之鼻。義者所欲、惟善、惡者所望惟怒。有失散者而反增、有吝而過分者、反致貧乏。好施者、之靈必肥、灌者彼必受潤、渴穀者民必詛之、售之者祝必歸其首。求善者必獲恩、謀惡者惡必臨之。恃己之富者必墮、義者必興發如枝。擾己家者、所獲惟風、惟愚者必為心智者所役。義者之果乃生命、樹、獲人之靈者、乃智也。視哉、義者在世獲報、況惡人與罪人乎。

第十二章

喜受教誨者喜知識、惟惡譴責者乃如畜焉。

善者獲恩於耶和華、惟設詭謀之人、耶和華必定其罪。人必不以惡而建立義者、之本、必不致動。賢婦為夫之冕、致辱之婦、如使夫之如骨之有腐。義人之心、所圖惟者乃正、惡者之所謀乃詐偽。惡者之語、伺於流血、正直者之口、必救之。惡者顛沛、而歸於無有、義者之家必堅立。人必循其智、慧而見譽、戾心者、必見藐。居卑而有役之者、愈於自大而乏食。義者、顧其畜之生命、惡者之矜恤、亦為殘忍暴虐。耕己田者、必飽於餅、從比匪者無知識。惡者貪於惡網、惟義者之本、乃鞏固。惡者以辱之愆被罟、義者必得脫於難。人必以口之果而

勞心者治人勞力者治於人見上孟

得飽於善人以己手所償者則必以之而報之。[十五]愚者目己之道為正惟聽人謀者乃智。[十六]愚者之怒人必遂知之惟掩辱者為達。言真者示義妄證者示偽。[十七]有嘐嘐如劍刺者惟智者之舌則為醫。[十九]真辱永堅立謊舌惟瞬息可存。[二十]謀惡者之心有偽議平安者有喜。[二十一]禍終不加於義者惟惡人必充以蕾害。[二十二]謊舌乃耶和華所惡行真者乃其所悅。[二十三]達者自藏知識愚者之心則示癡。[二十四]勤者之必治惰者必納貢。[二十五]憂在人心必屈斯心惟善言必樂之。[二十六]義者以途示其鄰惟惡者之途迷乎己。[二十七]惰者不燔其所獵惟勤者為人所寶之業。[二十八]在義之途

有生在其徑無死。

第十三章

智子受教於其父、惟侮慢者不聽譴責。二人以必口之果而食善、惟悖逆者之靈必食暴虐。三守口者保命、哆唇者亡必臨之。四惰者之靈慕而無得、勤者之靈必得豐潤。五義者惡謊言、惡者致厭且致羞赧。六義必守無辜者之路、罪者惡必傾仆之。七有顯己為富而終無者、有顯己為貧而多財者。八人之財為其生命之贖、惟貧者不聽責。九義者之燭終得喜樂、惡者之燈必滅。十特以驕而起爭、惟相議者有智。十一不勞之財必損、以手積者必增。十二望極而不得、使心孔傷、所欲遂、為生命

之樹。[十四]貌道者必自敗、畏命者彼必獲安。[十五]智者之法乃生命之源、俾得脫於致死之罟。[十六]善之明哲、必使蒙恩、悖逆者之途惟難。[十七]凡達者之所行、合於識見、愚者則揚己之癡。[十八]不善之遣役、必陷於害、忠直之使、必為醫。[十九]貪與辱、必臨夫棄教者、守譴責者、必見尊。[二十]所欲得成、則心甘悅、棄惡為、愚者所惡。[二十一]偕智者行、必為智、與愚者侶、必致敗。[二十二]菑害必追隨罪人、義者必得善報。[二十三]善者遺嗣業於其子之子、罪者之財、存為義者之用。[二十四]貧者耕田、產多糧、有因無義而見滅者。[二十五]惜杖撲者、惡己之子、愛己子者、以嚴而教責之。[二十六]義者得食而致靈飽、惟惡

者之腹必枵。

第十四章

婦之智慧、各建其家、癡婦以己手毀之。二行於正直者畏耶、和華、違逆於其途者、藐忽之。三在愚者之口、其傲若杖、惟智者之唇、必保之。四無牛則槽虛、惟以牛之力、則土產多。五忠證不謊、偽證吐謊。六侮慢者、求智不得、知識於哲者為易。七爾宜離愚者之面、未見其有知識之唇也。達者之智慧、明知其途、詐偽為愚者之癡。九愚者以罪為戲、一譯愆祭戲愚人惟義者之間獲恩。十夫心知己之苦、惟他人不與於其樂。十一惡者之家、必傾、義者之幕必興。十二有一途人目之為正、然其終乃致死之途。

雖、於笑時心亦傷喜樂之終亦憂矣。十四心逆者必以己
途而足、惟善人乃遠離之。十五拙者無言不信、達者自顧
其行。十六智者懼而離惡、愚者驕侈而不恐。十七易怒者行癡、
謀害者見惡。十八拙者之嗣業、惟癡、達者得知識為冕。十九惡
者伏於善人之前、罪者伏於義者之門。二十貧者即其鄰
亦惡之、惟富、人則多有愛之者。二十一藐忽其鄰者罪人也、
惟憐貧者其人斯有福兮。二十二謀於惡者非謬乎、惟矜恤
與真實之人皆謀於善者人矣。二十三有所勞無不有益、唇之
多言必致貧。二十四智者之財為其冕、愚者之尊乃癡。二十五真證
救人之生命、偽證乃吐謊。二十六在畏耶和華之寅畏、有堅

固之俟望、其子必獲避、所畏耶和華之寅畏、乃生命之源、俾得脫於致死之罟。王者之榮由、民多、牧伯之亡由失民。遲怒者、大有知識、性躁者、乃舉其癡心之自慰者、乃身之生命、娼嫉、乃骨之腐。虐貧者、侮造之主、惟敬主之人、乃憐貧矣。惡人於其惡中而見驅、義者於其死而有望。智慧居於明哲者之心、惟愚者衷之所有、必露而被識。公義者致國興、惟罪乃凡民之辱。王之恩賜於聰明之僕、惟行辱者、則必以怒施之。

能畏耶和華之寅畏

第十五章

婉答息忿、厲言激怒。智者之舌、善用知識、

惟愚者之口傾其癡耶和華之目在遍處明鑒善惡
舌之施慰者乃生命之樹惟其邪曲則喪心愚者藐
其父之訓聽譴責者必能通達在義者之家多有貨財
惟惡者之產乃憂患智者之唇宣知識愚者之心則
反是惡者之祭為耶和華所惡正直者之祈為其所
悅惡者之途為耶和華所惡從義者為其所愛離道
者必受苦責恨譴責者必致死陰府沉淪皆在耶和
華前何況人嗣之心侮慢者不悅勸誡之者亦不就
於智人者心樂致容喜惟心憂致傷靈明哲之心必
求知識惟愚者之口悅於癡受難者其日悉苦惟懽

心者恒享宴樂寧寅畏耶和華而少有勝於巨富而兼懷憂寧以蔬為餐而兼有相愛愈於有肥牛而兼有相忿恨者激爭遲怒者息訟惰者之途似棘籬義人之路乃坦然智子使父樂愚人藐其母無知者以癡為喜惟明哲者必直其行無謀則志廢謀者衆則志立人由己口而得可答則樂言之宜於時美哉智者其生命之道在上致返離在下之陰府耶和華必滅驕人之家必建寡婦之界惡人之圖惟為耶和華所惡惟良言為潔貪利者擾己家惡賄者必生義者之心必思念以答惟惡人之口傾其惡耶和華遠離

[illegible]

於惡人惟聽義者之祈目之光明使心樂嘉音致澤骨耳聽生命之德謹必於智者而居棄訓斥者貌己之靈惟聽譴責者得聰明畏耶和華之寅畏乃智慧之教訓謙卑在尊榮之先焉

第十六章

心謀在人答舌之所求乃在耶和華人之途循其己視之悉為淨潔惟耶和華權衡諸靈宜以爾之作為託作於耶和華則爾所圖惟者必得堅立凡耶和華之所造者各為其旨意而造之即惡人為災害之日而造亦若是矣心驕者悉為耶和華所惡雖手執手亦不得免罪以矜恤與真實則罪得贖寅

畏耶和華、則返離於惡。七人之途、見悅於耶和華、即其敵則亦使之與和。寧少有而義、愈於非義之大財。九人心謀其途、惟耶和華導其步履。十神之感應、在王之唇、鞫時、其口不可犯。十一公平之稱與權衡、屬於耶和華、囊之鈞石、亦悉為其作、為。十二行惡為列王之憎、蓋其位以公義而堅立。十三義唇為列王所悅、言正、直者、列王必愛之。十四王之忿怒、乃如致死之使者、惟智者息之。十五於王容、之光、有生命在焉、其恩如後雨之雲。十六寧獲智慧、愈甚於獲金、寧獲明、哲、甚愈於獲銀。十七義者之道路、乃離於惡、欲自保者、宜守其己途。十八傲先於敗、驕心先於傾跌、

寧偕於謙遜者而心卑愈於偕驕人而分贓慎達於行事者必獲益倚賴耶和華者其人斯有福心智者可稱為明哲唇甘足以進學慎達於獲之者為生命之源惟癡人之教乃癡智者之心使其口慎達使其唇進學良言若蜜房為甘於心為醫於骨有一途人目之為正然其終乃致命死之途勞者以飲食計而勞苦蓋其口迫之也比匪者掘惡其唇中有若燃火逆者啟爭訐者使友間離強者誘鄰引之入不善之途閉目以謀逆事者及蹙唇者則惡乃成若行義路則皓首乃華冕遲緩怒者愈於雄師治己心者愈於取

城。三 戲、乃置於懷、惟決其事、悉由於耶和華。

第十七章

寧有淡餅少許、而兼得安康、愈於盈室已宰之牲、而兼有、爭訟。二 慎達之僕、必治、致羞赧之子、又得與兄弟中、同分嗣業。三 鎔可煉銀、爐可煉金、察人心者、惟耶和華。四 行惡者、聆惡唇、言謊者、聽惡舌。五 凌貧之者、侮其造主、樂人之災者、不得免於罪。六 子之子、乃老者之冕、諸子之榮、乃其父。七 嘉唇、不宜於愚人、況謊唇、非更不宜於君乎。賄在、受者之目、乃寶玉、隨其所轉運、必得利達。八 隱過者、欲得愛、述風聞者、使友間離。九 以一言之責備、使智者念之、勝於以百杖之扑、使愚者

念之。惡者爲謀叛逆故必遣殘忍之使者追及之。寧遇被犬獵其子之熊不可遇愚者於其癡。以惡報善者惡必不離其家。爭端之起如水之破隙故於未衝突之先宜遠之。人以惡者稱爲義以義者定於罪斯二者乃耶和華所惡。愚者未有聰明市智慧之價豈宜與於其手乎。朋友恒愛兄弟特緣急難而生。無知者抵掌以定質於其友之目前。喜爭者乃喜罪高舉其門者取敗。心乖戾者不獲善舌反覆者必陷於害。生愚子爲己憂愚者之父無何喜。喜樂之心能養身憂患之靈能枯骨。惡人由其懷納賄致枉於施鞫之

道。在明哲者之前、有智慧、惟愚者之目、在地極。愚子為父之憂、亦為生之者之苦。又刑義者乃不善、扑牧伯、非所宜、寡其言者、有知識、性溫者、有明哲。雖癡者、若緘默、亦可以為有智、合其唇者、則為明哲。

第十八章

自別於衆者、惟縱其己慾、反於凡善之謀略而衝突焉。愚者不喜明哲、乃誠喜顯其本心。惡者所至、藐忽亦至、必有凌辱、必有讒慝。人口之言、如深淵、智之源、如川流。徇於惡者、乃不善、枉於義者、其鞫亦不善也。愚者之唇入於爭、其口招扑。愚者之口乃自敗、其唇累己之靈。遊說者之言、雖視如謔言、亦入於

腹之深處。九夫怠惰行事者、乃耗費者之兄弟。耶和華之名、猶聲固之戍樓、義者入之而得保。十富人之財、乃其聲固之邑、且自視之為崇墉。十一滅亡之先、人心居傲、得榮之先、必有謙遜。十三未聽事之先而應之者、必視彼為癡為辱。十四人之心能扶其疾、惟心傷孰能得當之。十五明心獲知識、智者之耳索知識。十六人之禮物、可使人得寬濶、且可引之至大人之前。十七先愬其己之事者、視之似義、惟其鄰至、則察之。十八掣籤以息爭、且解能分解於强者之間。十九兄弟相尤、堅於聲固之邑、且其爭猶戍樓之楗。二十人之腹、必以口之實而得足、人必以唇之產而自足。二十一生

死為舌之權主之焉。愛之者各必食其所結之實。得妻者、得美物、而由耶和華獲恩。貧者有求、富者以厲言答之、汎交友者、必自卑、惟有一友、繾綣於兄弟焉。

第十九章

貧者而行正直、愈於唇之乖戾而為愚者。心無知不善、急足者干罪。人之癡枉其道、且其心怨耶和華。有財致多友、惟貧者、見疎於其友。妄證者必不得免罪、吐謊者必不得避焉。多人求恩於君、人各為饋禮物者之友。貧者即其兄弟皆憎之、其友更遠離之、雖欲設言、而不得獲。獲智慧者、愛其己靈、守明哲者、必能得善。妄證者、必不得免罪、吐謊者、必敗亡。愚者守

於奢樂非所宜也況僕而治其宰乎慎達使人寬其怒而宥過為人之榮王之怒如獅吼其恩如露之在草愚子為父之災妻之紛爭如有點滴室與財為列祖所遺慎達之妻為耶和華所賜懶怠致酣寢惰者必受飢守命令者守其己靈不慎其途者必死恤貧者貸與耶和華彼必償其所作宜責爾子因爾尚有可望爾心若欲死之則不可暴怒者必宜懲罰若爾恕之必至再恕爾宜聽謀畧宜承訓教致爾於終時可為智人心有多謀惟耶和華之旨必立人之所慕者亦可以之為恩然窮者愈於言謊者畏耶和華之

寅畏致得生、畏之者必得恒足、禍必不臨之。四怠者、匿手於盂、即舉之於口、亦不願焉。五擊侮慢者、則拙者必慎、譴責明哲者、則彼必得明於知識。六觸父者、或逐母者、乃致羞赧、致凌辱之子。七我子歟、宜息於聽教之使爾離於明哲之言者。八比匪作證者、侮義、惡者之口噬害。九侮慢者之則、鞫為之而備、鞭為愚者之背而備焉。

第二十章

酒致侮慢、醴致喧譁、以之而迷者、是為無智。二王之威如獅、之吼激其怒者、獲罪於己靈、三人肯息於爭、則為人之榮、惟愚者、悉必屢習之。四怠者因寒而不耕、故於穡時、必求之而無有。五謀在人心、猶若深淵、

惟明哲之人、汲之使出。六人皆揚其善、己然忠實之人、誰能遇之。七以其正直而行者乃義、其後嗣必福矣。八王坐於施鞫之位、以其目使諸惡者散。九孰可云我已清、我心、我罪已潔。十權衡斗量、若其制不一、則俱為耶和華所嫉。十一雖嬰孩亦可因其行為而知之、即知其所作者、或清或正、否。十二能聽之耳、能視之目、俱為耶和華所造。十三毋嗜卧、恐爾致貧。啟爾目、則以餅而得飽。十四買者云惡也惡也、惟去後則自誇。十五有金、且多有瑯玕、然知識之唇乃寶器。十六為外人作保者、爾宜取其衣、因其為外人之故、宜變其所有。十七人以偽餅為甘、後其口必見充以沙。十八諸計以

謀畧而得建立、以良策而交戰。十九遊說者洩人密事、故毋與啓謚者。二十與詛其父或詛其母者、其燈必見滅於暗中。二十一得業雖始而速得其終必不為福。二十二毋言我欲報惡、惟俟耶和華、其必救爾。二十三其制不一之權、為耶和華所嫉、偽衡亦為不善。二十四人之步乃由耶和華、人豈能識其己之途。二十五人突然許願、於己為罟、許願而後察之亦然。二十六有智之王、散惡人以輪碾之。二十七人之靈、乃耶和華之燈、以察其衷之深處。二十八慈悲真實必守王、且其位以慈悲而得輔。二十九少者之榮、乃其力、老者之美、乃其皓首。三十致傷見之鞭、為惡者之醫、撻而達入身之深處亦可。

第二十一章

王之心在耶和華之手。如川流之水然、隨其己意而決、之。二人目己之途、皆為真、惟耶和華權衡人心。三行義與鞫、為耶和華所悅、勝於悅祭祀。四高視騎心、惡者之光皆為罪。五勤者之圖、特致豐盛、凡急躁者之圖、特致缺乏。六以言謊之舌而得財、乃求死者反覆之虛氣。七惡者又曰其而受敗壞必漂滅。八惡者以其不行義鞫也。九行於乖戾之途者、罪人、惟潔者之途乃正。十寧居屋蓋之頂、毋與爭競之婦偕居於室內。十一惡者之心樂禍、即其友亦不得獲恩於其目前。十二侮慢者受罰、則拙者得智慧、智者蒙誨、必進其學。十三公義之神、測惡人之家、且必投

惡人於禍。十三 窒耳於貧者之求自必求而不得感應。十四 潛
饋能遏怒懷中之賂能遏憤。十五 行公義乃義者所喜惟
行惡者必見敗壞。十六 迷離於明哲之途者必居於寂滅
者之會。十七 好宴樂者必為貧人好酒油者必不致富。十八 必
以惡者而贖義者必以悖逆者而代直者。十九 寧居曠野
愈於與爭競忿怒之婦偕居。二十 在智者之家有可慕之
貨財有油惟愚者之所有其速吞之。二十一 從公義與矜恤
者必獲生命及公義與顯榮。二十二 智者登雄豪之城倒其
堅固之倚賴。二十三 守口與舌者乃守其靈之免擾。二十四 驕傲而
自大者名為侮慢乃以驕傲之貌忽而行事也。二十五 惰者

之所欲必死之以其手辭於勞也日日切切於欲惟義者施而不吝惡人之祭可憎況以殘害之謀獻之乎妄證者必亡惟肯聽者則恒言惡人剛愎其面惟直者必堅立其途智慧明哲謀畧能如耶和華者未之有也馬乃為戰之日而備惟拯救則由耶和華

第二十二章

寧簡嘉名愈於大財恩寵愈於金銀貧富相叙皆為耶和華所造達者見禍而自避惟拙者前而受責由謙遜畏耶和華之寅畏則得富厚顯榮生命荊棘與網罟乃在乖戾者之途惟守其生命者將遠離之養子俾其行當行之途則其於老時亦必

不離之。七富者必治貧者、貸者必為債主之僕。播惡者必歛禍害、且其怒之、杖必廢。九以善目視人者必受祝。蓋以其餅予貧者也。十逐侮慢者、則爭競必遠、且爭競與凌辱必息。十一慕心潔者、其昏乃惠、其友乃王。十二耶和華之目、守智慧者、然必敗悖逆者之言。十三怠者云、在途有獅、在衢我必見殺。十四妓婦之口、乃深阱、耶和華所惡者、必陷之。十五夫癡繫於子之心、惟治杖可逐之。十六虐貧者以自增饋於富者、必致自缺。十七側耳聽智慧者之言、專心於我之知識。十八蓋存之於我衷、述之於爾唇、斯為美。十九我今日以之、示爾、即示於爾者、使爾恃耶和華。二十昔者我未

嘗以謀畧以知識書於爾乎。致爾知真理之言之確實俾得以真理之言答遣爾者。毋緣貧者之貧而刼之且在邑門毋虐苦者。蓋耶和華必伸其訟且壞其生命者。耶和華必壞之。毋友急怒者。毋偕切忿者。恐爾效其道而於爾靈為罟。毋與於抵掌者或保負者之間。蓋爾若無可償胡為致人奪爾簀乎。毋遷古界爾祖所立者也。爾見人勤於事彼將侍於王前。不侍於賤者之前。

第二十三章

爾生食於有司慎思何者在爾前。若爾為饞者則爾必如以刀置於喉。毋貪其珍饈以其乃

迷惑之食也。四毋勞於致富、息恃、己之明哲。五爾可使爾目飛注於富乎、夫富必致無有、蓋將為己作翼、而飛如鷹之冲天。六毋食惡目者之餅、毋貪其珍饈。七蓋其心所思念如、何、其人亦如是、彼謂爾言曰、可食可飲、惟其心不向爾。八所食之餅、爾必復哇、則其所語爾之甘言、爾必失之。九毋言於愚人之耳、以其必藐、爾明哲之言。十毋遷古界、毋入孤子之田。十一蓋其贖者有能、彼必理其訟、於爾。十二宜專心於訓教、傾耳於知識之言。十三毋不督責爾子、若以杖撻之、彼不致死。十四以杖撻之、則必救其靈於陰府。十五我子歟、爾心若智、我心必樂、即我之心也。

爾唇言端正之事、我腸必喜。爾心毋嫉罪人、尤宜恒畏耶和華。蓋終有將來、爾之俟望、必不致絶。我子歟、爾宜聽而得智慧、且導爾心前行於道。沉湎於酒者、饕餮於肉者、爾毋在其中。蓋沉湎饕餮者、悉必致貧、嗜於卧者必致人衣敝衣。宜聽生爾之父、爾母既老、毋藐忽之。購真理毋售之、而於智慧教訓、明哲、亦宜如是。義者之父必大樂、生智子者、必緣之而喜。爾父爾母必樂、且生爾者必喜。我子歟、宜以爾心歸我、且爾目宜悅我途。蓋妓者乃深渠、淫婦乃狹阱。夫彼窺伺如賊、增悖逆者於人間。有禍誰耶、有憂誰耶、有爭誰

耶、有慮誰耶、有無故之傷誰耶、有赤目誰耶。三十惟久居於酒者、往嘗調和之酒者也。三一毋觀酒之紅者、在盃發華者、順流而下者。三二其終則噬如蛇、刺如蝮。三三爾目必注於妓、爾心必言乖戾。三四爾將如偃於海中、偃於桅末者。三五其言曰、彼撻我而我不病、彼擊我而我不覺、我既醒、將復求酒焉。

第二十四章

一毋嫉惡人、亦毋欲偕之。二蓋其心務於強暴、其唇言殘害。三夫家必以智慧而得建、必以明哲而得堅立。四室必以知識而得充、以凡善且寶之貨財。五智者有能、識者尤增堅立。六蓋爾宜以良策而為己、交戰、

惟議者衆則得安智慧高於愚者彼在邑門不啟口。
謀殘害者人必稱之為滋事者。九癡者之所謀罪也侮
慢者為人所惡。十爾若倦於患難之日則爾力式微。十一彼
導於死地者爾宜拯之將見殺者願爾阻之。十二爾雖曰
我實不知之也然衡人心者不知乎守爾靈者必識
之彼必循各人之所為而報之。十三我子歟爾食蜜緣其
美也食蜜之房緣其於爾腭為甘也。十四亦宜如是於爾
靈宜而得智慧之知識爾若得之誠終有將來則爾之
俟望必不絕。十五惡人乎毋窺義人之家毋敗其居所。十六蓋
義人若七蹶亦必復興惟惡人必陷於禍。十七爾敵傾仆

毋、為之喜、彼蹶爾心、亦毋喜樂。[十八]恐耶和華見之、且視之為惡、而轉其怒、以離於彼。[十九]毋緣惡人而忿怒、毋嫉罪人。[二十]蓋惡人必無將來之賞賚、罪人之燈必見滅。[二一]我子歟、畏耶和華及王、毋交反復者。[二二]蓋彼之菑、必突起、此二者所施之滅亡、孰能知之。[二三]又屬於智者、乃此、施鞫而視貌、乃不善。[二四]或謂惡人云、爾乃義者、則民必詛之、列國必惡之。[二五]惟譴責之者、必見悅、且嘉福必臨之。[二六]以真言應對、人必吻其唇。[二七]在外備爾工、在田、為己而落成之、然後可建爾屋。[二八]毋無故證爾鄰、蓋爾可以唇欺詐乎。[二九]毋言彼所行於我者、我必行於彼、我必循其人

所行而報之。惰者之田無知者之葡萄園我嘗過焉。視哉草萊遍生荊棘蔓面石垣傾圮。我見而思之我觀而承教。尚欲假寐暫寢且又手以寐。如是爾貧乏必來如旅人爾困苦必來如甲士矣。

第二十五章

又有所羅門之箴言猶太王希西家之人所輯者如左。事隱而不露乃神之榮列王之榮乃究察其事。天之高地之深列王之心亦如是之不可測。除滓於銀則有器為鍊者而出。除惡者於王前則其位必堅立於義。毋顯耀於王前毋立於大人之位。蓋寧得人謂義爾云請上至此愈於有人令爾卻退。

韓隱夫

鑒察夫事乃

當爾目所見之君前。八毋急出以爭。恐至其終。爾鄰辱
爾時。爾有所為也。九爾雖與鄰爭辯。惟毋洩他人之密
事。十恐聞者致爾羞赧。而爾見訕不止。十一宜時言如金
如之蘋果。配以銀花。十二有智之譴者。於耳之聽受猶耳
之金環。精金之飾。十三忠使於遣之者。如冰雪在檣時。蓋
其令主心甦也。十四人以虛偽之賜而自誇。猶風雲而無
雨。十五以遲怒而君則納勸。且柔舌能折骨。爾遇蚤食之
宜知足。恐爾厭而吐之。十七蹈爾足於鄰家。恐其厭爾而
恨爾。十八以妄證攻其鄰者。為梃為刃。為利鏃。十九既遭難而
恃悖逆者。是猶折齒跛足。二十寒時奪衣者。置硝於醯者。

人對傷心者賡歌亦若是爾敵若飢則以餅飼之若渴則以水飲之。是乃以爆爇炭集於其首而耶和華必賞爾。北風致雨私舌致怒色。寧居屋蓋之頂毋與爭競之婦偕居於室內。嘉音來自遠方如以冷水予渴者。義人傾跌於惡人者前如混源濁井。多食蜜不善自謀其榮乃苦。不能制其靈者如邑毀而無垣。

第二十六章

猶雪在夏時猶雨在穡時榮之在愚者之不宜亦若是之不宜。猶鳥之翔猶燕之飛若是無故之詛必不及。策為馬而備銜為驢而備杖為愚者之背而備。毋循愚者之癡而答之恐爾與彼同然。循愚者之

癡而答之、恐彼目己為智也。六失可書函而託於愚者之手、乃斷、足飲害。七跛者之足可去之、箴言在愚者之口亦然。八賜榮於愚人、猶繫石於投石之索。九箴言在愚者之口、猶荊棘見舉在醉人之手。十僱愚者、僱游手者、猶若傷衆之矢。十一如狗轉而食其所吐、愚者復於己之癡亦然。十二爾見人目己為智、以愚者較彼可為之尤有望。十三怠者曰在途有獅、（在衢有獅。）怠者輾轉於其牀、如門轉於樞。十五怠者匿手於盂、即舉之於口、亦以為勞苦。十六怠者目己為智、過於善應對之七人。十七遊行而理不干己之爭、如人執狗之耳。十八如狂徒擲戈與矢及死器者。十九欺其鄰而云、

全者、惟義人求救其生命、[illegible]

隱之而待於後。十二有司若聽偽言、則其僕皆惡。十三貧之與

苛刻者相、叙、耶和華光明其二者之目。十四王以誠實鞫

貧者、其位必永堅立。十五杖與譴責、能賜智、惟得任己意

之子、必辱其母。十六惡者加增、罪亦加增、惟義人必目擊

其倒斃。十七責爾子、則彼必使爾安、抑且使爾心樂。十八無默

示民、則放肆、惟守法者有福。十九惟以言責僕、其不納之、

雖明知亦不肯答。二十爾見人急於言、以愚者較彼、可為

之尤有望。二十一人養其僕由幼時待之逾分、彼終必自視

為子。二十二忿者激爭、怒者多罪。二十三人之傲、必使其卑、惟謙心、

者必獲榮。四與盜分贓者恨己之靈既聽詛咒之言亦不告人。五畏人之威乃施罟惟恃耶和華必得保衛。六人多求有司之面惟人之義鞫乃由耶和華。七殘害之人為義者所惡正直於其途者為惡人所惡。

第三十章

雅其子亞谷之言即預其言如左斯人乃謂以鐵而言即向以鐵與烏甲言曰。一我愚於他人我未有人之聰明。二蓋我未嘗學智亦未知至聖者之見識。三誰曾昇天而後降乎誰曾集風於手乎誰曾包水於衣乎誰曾建立地之四極乎其名維何其子之名維何爾知之乎。四神之言皆純神為恃之者之盾焉。五

我非戲者乎斯人亦若是無時則火滅無詩者則息爭息炭為爇煤薪為發火訐者之致爭亦若是游說者之言雖視如謔言亦入於腹之深處溫唇與惡心猶瓦器鋪以銀之滓恨者以唇自飾且匿譎於其衷其言雖善毋信之蓋其心有可憎者七恨以詐蔽其惡必露於會衆之前掘井者必自陷之轉石者石必反而壓己譎舌必恨凡受害於己者謟之口必致敗

第二十七章

毋以明日自誇蓋爾不知一日間將遇何事頌爾由外人非爾己口或遠人非爾己唇石重沙匪輕而愚人之怒較此三者尤重怒為暴虐憤斯

濫、惟嫉孰能當之。五寧明責愈於秘愛、六友所施之傷乃忠、惟敵所接之吻乃偽。七飽者於蜜房亦厭、飢者雖苦物皆甘。八人遊而離其方、猶鳥離其巢以遊亦然。九膏與香、悅人之心、友以由心之相勸亦若是。十爾之友、爾父之友、爾皆不可以遺、爾遭難時、毋入爾兄弟之家、蓋鄰之近者、愈於兄弟之遠者。十一我子歟、爾宜為智、致悅我心、俾我可答毀我者。十二達者見禍而自避、惟拙者前而受責。十三為外人作保者、爾宜取其衣、因其為外人之故、宜變其所有。十四晨以大聲祝其友者、人必以之歸於彼為詛。十五起紛爭之妻、無異於雨時恒有點滴。十六制之者、

制匠其在手技於膏鑛能利鑛人能利其友之面亦
然。十八 守無花果樹必食其實保其主者必獲榮。十九 人鑑於
水面與面相對人心對人心亦若是。二十 陰府沉淪終不
得滿人之目亦然終不得滿。二十一 鎔可煉銀煉爐可煉金
頌美之於人亦然。二十二 爾雖以杵間麥擣愚人於臼中然
其癡不離之。二十三 宜勤視爾羣之情勞心以顧爾畜。二十四 蓋豐
財終不能永存冠冕終不能世世。二十五 草腐蘖萌山蔬被
斂。二十六 羔乃為爾之衣牡羊乃為田之值。二十七 且必有牝羊乳
足以養爾食爾家人致爾婢得生。二十八

第二十八章

無追而惡者逃惟義者毅然如獅。一 地方

既罪、君之者衆、惟有智慧者、有知識者、則必長存。人既窮而虐貧者、如雨潦而使糧不遺。四離律法者譽惡、守律法者敵惡。五惡人不知公義、惟求耶和華者、無所不知。六乖戾其途者、雖富、不如行於正直而貧。七守律法者為智子、從揮霍者、必致其父受辱。八以利息益其財者、其積之必為濟貧人之用。九轉耳而不聽律法者、即其祈禱亦必見憎。十使義人迷於惡道者、必陷於己之阱、惟完全者、必得善。十一富者視己為智、而有明哲之貧者察之。十二義人喜樂、則有大榮、惡人興起、則人隱匿。十三掩己過者、必不利達。自認而離之者、必蒙矜恤。十四恒於怪

者有福剛愎其心者必陷於害吼獅流蕩之熊惡者之轄窮民亦若是。十六無聰明之君多行暴虐惟惡貪者必享遐齡。十七流人血而見迫者必奔於阱人不宜阻之。十八行完全者必得救乖戾於歧路者必倒於斯路之一。十九耕其田者必飽於餅從虛妄之人者必多有貧乏。二十忠厚者必獲多福圖速富者不免於辜。二一偏視於人乃不善斯人或緣少許之餅亦必任過。二二惡目之人欲速得財而不知貧乏必臨之。二三譴責人者後必獲恩愈於以舌而謟者。二四竊父母之物者自謂無害是乃敗壞之流。二五心驕者激爭端惟恃耶和華者必豐。二六恃私心者愚惟

以智慧而行者、必得救。三 賙貧者、終不致乏、掩其目者、受詛必多。六 惡人興起、則人隱匿、惟惡人亡、則義人增多。

第二十九章

一 既屢見責、仍强其項者、必致突然滅亡、而不獲救。二 義人增多、則民喜樂、惡者秉權、則民自憂。三 慕智之人、使其父悅、惟狎妓者、傷財。四 五 以公義、必堅立其地、受賂者敗之。五 諂諛其鄰者、爲其足施罟。六 在惡者之罪、有羅、惟義人則歌而樂。七 義人念貧者之訟、惡人不欲知之。八 侮慢者之人擾邑、惟智者息怒。九 智者與愚者爭、其或怒、其或笑、終不能見睦。十 流血之人、恨完

毋增其言恐其責爾而爾為謊者我曾以兩端求爾
我未死之先求爾毋不予我使浮且謊之言離我致
我不貧不富以所需之糧食我恐我飽而咈爾且云
耶和華為誰或為貧而竊致妄稱神之名毋譖僕於
其主恐僕詛爾而爾見為有罪有一族人詛其父不
祝其母有一族人目己為潔然尚未滌其污有一族
人其目昂兮其睫自高兮有一族人其牙如劍其齒
如刀吞地之貧者人間之窮者夫蛭蟣有二女常呼
予予有三者終不知足有四者終不言足即陰府不
妊之胎不滿於水之地又有火終不言足或有目欺

父或以聽母言為邈忽谷鴉將啄之鷹雛將吞之我以為極奇於我者有三我不識者有四即鷹於天空之路蛇於磐之路舟於海中之路男於童女之路淫婦之途亦然既食則拭其口云我未行惡斯世緣三者而煩擾緣四者而不能自耐緣僕為王愚子足食緣醜婦出嫁緣婢承主母之業在地有四物雖微而極智蟻雖無力之類而備其食於夏啄嗜雖無能而營其室於磐蝗無王乃悉成羣而出守宮以兩手執物而居於王宮善步者有三有四者能善行獸中獅為雄豪無所畏避獵犬牡山羊及莫能禦之王若爾

曾自衒而妄為、或曾圖維惡念、則當以手掩口、夫擣乳則酪生、成擣、鼻則血出、擣、怒必致爭亦猶是。

第三十一章

利母益王之言、即其母所教之預言如左、我子歟、何耶、我胎之子歟、何耶、我許願之子歟、何耶、母以爾之力、付於女、母以爾途、付於王之敗壞、利母益乎、飲酒非王者所宜、非王者所宜、飲醇醪、非牧伯所宜、恐飲而忘律法、且枉或受屈者之鞫、予醇醪於將亡者、予酒於心憂者、可飲而忘其貧、不復憶其苦、宜為瘖者而啟爾口、即為凡孤者之訟、宜啟爾口以施義鞫、又宜伸貧者苦者之訟、寃、誰將遇賢女乎、價

貴於瑯玕。十其夫之心恃之、產業必不乏。十一有生之諸日、行於其夫者、惟善而不惡。十二其尋取綿羊毛、與枲、手喜操作。十三譬彼商舟、自遠運糧。十四未及黎明而起、以食予家人、以所需者予婢。十五其察理田畝而買之、以其手所出者、樹蒲萄園。十六其以力束腰、而健其臂。十七其知所營之貨、乃善、其燈終夜不滅。十八其置手於籤、其指執紡之輪。十九其舒手於困苦者、伸手於貧乏者。二十不緣雪而慮其家、蓋家人皆衣絳衣也。二十一為己製衾、其衣乃紫乃枲。二十二其夫由邑門為人所識、因其與斯地之長老偕坐焉。二十三其造細枲而售之、以紳交予商賈。二十四其衣縝密華美、且於後日、

其將喜樂。二六其以智而啟口、仁愛之法、在其舌。二七其顧其家人之途、不食怠惰之餅。二八其子起而祝之、其夫亦讚美之。二九女之行善者、多有之、惟爾愈於其衆。三〇艷乃偽、美乃虛、惟畏神之女、必獲讚美。三一宜以其手所出者予之、人必、緣其工作、而讚美之於邑門。

Government has refused
out directed Maj. Ander-
as created something of a
but one response, which
Word has been sent up
ris Island, Fort Johnson
are ready for the work;
to be first in the assault.
fort, and engage the gar-
d, and then make an as-
adders, &c. Floating bat-
been in course of con-
rought into use in making

Fort Sumter must prove
lives of the besiegers and
and confess. It presents
the undertaking. On the
and almost alarming un-
soldiers because they are
aking. If Fort Sumter is
ns, I think Gov. Pickens
han one week.
ted at Cumming's Point,
ve been placed in position.
uarters of a mile distant,
Fort Sumter, the battery
ward of one mile and a
oultrie a little less. Struc-
eing erected at those bat-
st the shells of Sumter.
witzers and mortars have
es, with the view of shell-
nor now is, is not bomb-
led that Sumter will make
her heavy guns being in
side.

intelligence, relative to
ubtless already received.
. Pickens had sent a lot
And rson, who courte-
rring to keep to his
ould receive instructions
ington.

his $10,000 a year from Northern property-owners, or has gone South to give to the Secessionists that powerful aid and assistance which he so ostentatiously promised them, in case of Secession, is not known here. Certain it is that he has been called upon in our journals to make known his whereabouts, and thus far has made no response.

Massachusetts and her Personal Liberty Bill.

Massachusetts has not yet repealed her Personal Liberty bill, nor does she seem to be in any great anxiety about it. An order was introduced into the House on Friday, instructing the Special Committee having this bill in charge to report upon it as soon as practicable. The order was rejected by a vote of 121 to 98.

Previously to the introduction of this order, there had been a debate over the resolves tendering to the President of the United States assistance in men and money against the Southern rebels. In the course of this debate, George T. Davis, of Greenfield, formerly a Whig, now a conservative Republican, took the ground that no action should be taken by Massachusetts toward the enforcement of the laws until after the Committee on the Personal Liberty bill had reported. In other words, that Massachusetts must set herself in the right before she undertook to pass upon measures for putting her neighbors in that category. This style of argument did not suit the majority, who are unwilling to believe that the old Bay State is not in the right. Hence the vote on his order may be looked upon more as a rebuke to Mr. Davis, than as an evidence of the genuine feeling in the Legislature with regard to the Liberty bill. It is believed—indeed it is almost certain—that that bill will be repealed by the vote of the Legislature; but then, it is just as certain that Gov. Andrew will veto the action of the Legislature, leaving the matter in *statu quo*. It will require a two-third vote to pass the measure over the Governor's veto, which can be hardly obtained

ical relations of the Pacific States?"

A Japanese Mermaid—Barnum's Opinions on Live Mermaids.

Those ingenious artists, the Japanese, have furnished us another sample of their skill in out-of-the-way manufacture, in the shape of a mermaid, which Capt. King, commander of a trading vessel plying between Japan and the Sandwich Islands, was fortunate enough to get hold of, and send home to his family in Williamsburgh. Those of our journalists who have been admitted to inspect this wonderful production of Japanese nature, describe it as being about twenty-eight inches long—the lower half resembling a fish and the upper a monkey. There are five fingers on each hand, all of one length and webbed between, like the feet of water fowl. The features of the face are all perfect and more regular than those of the monkey tribe generally are, and it has a good set of teeth. The body has been embalmed and is in a good state of preservation. It was "caught," we are told, on the Japanese coast, but whether it was alive or dead, when captured, we are not advised. Capt. King had the creature embalmed, which has kept it, we are told, in a high state of preservation.

Barnum was asked the other day, why it was not possible to capture a live mermaid? "Because," replied the great showman, "you can't cut either a fish or a monkey into two parts, without killing it." This was very frank, and yet I shouldn't be afraid to wager something handsome that Phineas knows more about "Captain King" than any one else, either on the Japanese coast or at the Sandwich Islands, and moreover, that in a very short time we shall have the "wonderful mermaid" announced with a flourish of handbills, as having been procured at an immense expense for exhibition at the Museum, and that thousands upon thousands will rush to see it, with as much *gusto*, as though the great Barnum had never written his *exposé* of the tricks of showmen. *Vive la humbug!*

ment of 20 or 30 families. In 1857, however, the settlers at Los Vegas were called in by the Head of the Church and the settlement was broken up. It is now asserted that the mines are as rich as those of Washoe, and it is supposed that they extend westward as far as the Washoe range. Three companies were lately passed, in the southern country, bound for Las Vegas.

Some of these companies, says the San Bernardino *Herald*, were organized at Marysville and carried their outfit with them, except their wagon and teams, which were purchased at Los Angeles, where the outfit was completed. A. G. Lane, who has a trading post on the Mohave, states that there are about 100 miners at the Los Vegas, who have laid out a town called Potosi. He says two trains from Mono Lake passed his place recently loaded with provisions. Flour cost them $8 per cwt., and bacon 40 cents per pound, and they had hauled it 200 miles.

DIGGINGS AT CHILE GULCH, CALAVERAS COUNTY.—Quite a little town is springing up on Chile Gulch, between Mokelumne Hill and the Junction store. The deep diggings struck in the old channel last fall have called the miners to this section, and already a billiard saloon, stores, restaraunts, &c., are doing a good business. The claims prospect rich, but at this season the water is a great drawback to the successful working of the mines. The lead has been traced for several miles, and bids fair to be one of the richest in this part of the country. It is supposed by many that the lead was formerly the bed of a river which must have either run into the Calaveras, or broke over to the present course of the Mokelumne When once the bed is thoroughly prospected, and the course of the stream traced out, there will be room for thousands of miners, and as the diggings are deep, will give work for years to those who are lucky enough to secure a good claim.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

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er he is not even now
Secessionists for the
post. With regard to
une's Charleston corres-
date of the 16th instant,
the painful rumors that
eston:

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me.

Anderson has entered into
which they are to possess
that this is the real ex-
cted conferences between
etaries of War and State,
of Lieut. Hall and Col.
s asserted that the rebels
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Anderson is to surrender
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sserted that an attack or a
de on the fort, so as to
ender to be made without
at the rebels have posi-
Anderson that the fort
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ther words, that he will
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s of men there, who have
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y Fort Sumter did not co-
West. Much more of the
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ken, is in Wash-
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up, he charges,

The Lead oops at Pensacola.

Major W S IN , formerly of the United States corps gineers, is the leader of the State troops at Pensacola. He was formerly a resident of Massachusetts, and received the appointment of cadet from that State to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated March 3, 1815. He was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the corps of engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenancy April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenancy, captain and major date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1825, and July 7, 1838. In 1844 he was a member of the special board of engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the board of Engineers from March 13, 1848, to September, 1848. He resigned his position in the Federal army October 31, 1856. Major Chase is a man of indomitable perseverance and courage, and ranks high as a military engineer and strategist. He is about 64 years of age, and possesses a large private fortune.

Anti-Southern Feeling Growing in the North.

Union meetings continue to be held here at the North, but their efforts are growing feebler every day, and must eventually end in smoke, at least so long as the South maintains its present belligerent attitude. The anti-Southern feeling among the masses of the Democracy is daily spreading and growing stronger, and threatens to leaven the whole party with its wholesome fermentation. Among their leaders also—those, I mean, who are known as sympathizers with the Secession movement, there is an evident falling off in courage, or rather of audacity. Richard P. Lathers, the Ajax Telamon of the Pine street misnamed Union meeting, has not been heard of since the *Times* so significantly called the attention of the Grand Jury

A private letter from Madrid speaks of the
there in political circles at the present embar
tate of affairs in the United Sta declares
ate of affairs in the United Sta
Mexico so soon a
and the threatened d kes
ppears to understan he
as a pendant to Cu to
the enforcement of her ci
her ancient colony, and with such a fleet and
army as she has now at her command, the c t
would not be a long one. England might, perhaps, interfere, but it would be to gain a share in the spoils. If Sam. Houston has any pretensions to the conquest of the Halls of the Montezumas, he had better commence his march before the Union is dissolved, or he will meet other and more dangerous obstacles than those existing to-day.

Is California in the Union?—European Correspondence.

The same writer says: "It is time there should be a clear and definite understanding between the Post office department of the United States and those of England and France in regard to the geographical and political position of California and the laws which govern the transportation of the mails from and to that State. Letters thrown into the box at San Francisco for Paris *unpaid*, arrive here safely and are paid for at the usual rate, viz: 15 cents or 16 sous. But letters thrown into the London box for San Francisco unpaid, or into the Paris box unpaid *to go through England*, most generally do not arrive at their destination. The question then arises, is California one of the States of the American Union or not? Lately, Mr. Thompson, the American Consul at Southampton, made application to Sir Rowland Hill for a bundle of California letters which he feared were detained in the London post-office for want of pre-payment, coupling the demand with a remark of surprise that they should be thus detained, when he was more surprised in receiving a note from the Department in explanation, in which it was said that the letters were detained 'because California was *not exactly* in the United States.' Now, however much this magnificent 'not exactly' might apply to the new Pacific Republic which the representatives of the auriferous State threaten to establish, the threats had not yet been made, and Sir Rowland Hill was yet in ignorance of the disunion projects of the Breckinridge party of California. Once for all, is California one of the States of the American Union or not? and if she is, is there no way of making the postal treaty between France, England and the United States reciprocal as regards unpaid letters.

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liberal professio s still, somehow, in public es-
timate of hono ferred before the head of a com-
mercial firm, the reason must lie deeper than in the measurement of their several powers of mind.

The essential reason for such preference will be found to lie in the fact that the merchant is presumed to act always *selfishly*. His work may be very necessary to the community; but the motive of it is understood to be wholly personal. The merchant's first object in all his dealings must be (the public believe) to get as much for himself, and leave as little to his neighbor (or customer) as possible. Enforcing this upon him, by political statute, as the necessary principle of his action; recommending it to him on all occasions, and themselves reciprocally adopting it; proclaiming vociferously, for law of the universe, that a buyer's function is to cheapen and a seller's to cheat—the public, nevertheless, involuntarily condemn the man of commerce for his compliance with their own statement, and stamp him forever as belonging to an inferior grade of human personality.

This they will find, eventually, they must give up doing. They must not cease to condemn selfishness; but they will have to discover a kind of commerce which is not exclusively selfish. Or, rather, they will have to discover that there never was, or can be, any other kind of commerce; that this which they have called commerce was not commerce at all, but cozening; and that a true merchant differs as much from a merchant according to laws of modern political economy, as the hero of the *Excursion* from Autolycus. They will find that commerce is an occupation which gentlemen will every day see more need to engage in, rather than in the business of talking to men, or slaying them; that, in true commerce, as in true preaching, or true fighting, it is necessary to admit the idea of occasional vo untary loss; that sixpences have to be lost as well as lives, under a sense of duty; that the market may have its martyrdoms, as well as the pulpit; and trade its heroisms, as well as war.—*Ruskin.*

THE LOS VEGAS SILVER MINES.—The Los Vegas silver mines are located on the road from San Bernardino to Utah Territory, some 50 miles from the former, and in New Mexico. They were discovered

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